Tumber 10.490.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

Thirty-Third Year

he Latest News Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

ROM WASHINGTON.

The National Debt. TOTAL, \$2,711,850,000.

HE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Two More Expositions.

Delegation That Didn't Make Much.

E LABOR QUESTION IN CONGRESS. PORTANT FROM EUROPE.

HE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

eland Under Martial Law. rit of Habeas Corpus Suspended

HE MEXICAN QUESTION. astrian Troops For Max.

ty and Miscellaneous News. HE HEALTH COMMISSION.

HE PURIM

rand and Beautiful Display.

dec. &c. Sc.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Washington, March 1.—The following is a state-son of the public debt of the United States, on the at of March, 1866:—Debt bearing coin interest, ,177,867,291 80. Debt bearing currency interest, ,186,428,980 50. Matured debt not presented for rment, \$965,979 64. Debt bearing no interest, 63,556,7.7 82.

Total amount of debt less cash in Treasury,

711,850,000 22. The foregoing is a correct statement of the public

bt. as appears from the books and Treasury returns the Department, on the first of March, 1866.

HUGH McCullock, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. Two More Expesitions. Washington, March 1.-To-day the Committee

spointed at the mass meeting held in Baltimore to adorse the President, waited upon President Johnn, and presented the resolutions adopted at that ceting. The commistee was accompanied by Govper Cox, and was composed of the following genen: Hon. P. W. Crain, Thos. Cantlan, Jr., A Chapman, Clonton Levering, and Chas. G. Kerr. sing admitted, the members were introduced the President, and Governor Cox and Judge sin made short addresses of the usual stamp.

rain made short addresses of the usual stamp. The President said, in reply, that he could make be speech further than to say his policy was before ecountry. He believed the country would be stored to its former condition of prosperity and armony. The taunts which had been utred assists thin had no effect upon him, is only work was the restoration of the westery—all will come right in the end, nowith-anding opposition. On this matter extremists of the ecotions, while pursuing different means, labored sadily to the scoomplishment of the same end—the setruction of the Union so far as the dissolution of the Union is concerned—one is as had as the other. Then the rebellion is put down, and we find a party or consolidation and concentration, it is the same strict as rebellene, and leads to the destruction of the overnment. As for me, my only object is to restore to Union to its full and reconciled normal constition.

The company then, after engaging in conversation

A DESIGNATION THAT DIDN'T MAKE MUCH

The Delegates to the Iron and Steel Convention forwards called on the President. Captain E. B. Vard, of Detroit, President of the American Iron nd Steel Association, presented the gentlemen who ere representatives to the Convention held yester-sy, to the President, remarking substantially:

imilies. They are trying to set Congress to raise he duties on their manufactures, and as far as possible assist manufacturins interests of the country. We believe that the Southern States in a few years fill develope their resources. They are as rich in southern their develope they have a large number of their people poor whites, to the number of wo militions, who can be employed in manufacturing utraits, and thereby advantage themselves and raise he marmfacturing interests of their section. We assembled last uight and passed resolutions in reformed to the interests of their section were desirous of improving.

The President replied in substance, as follows:

The P resident replied in substance, as follows:

The P resident replied in substance, as follows:
He thranked them for the compliment of calling sponhim. He sympathized to the utmost extent in what zirey desired to perform in reference to increasing the happ ness and promoting the interests of the working classes. His whole life had been levoted to the work of elevating the condition of the working classes. He would say to them, however, that while they were here engaged in their object, he hoped there was another object on which they were equally interested. The first object was the restoration of the Government. Yeu thereby enlarge the area for the currence to circulate, which would have the effect of preventing contraction, while it would give all the practical benefits to be derived from contraction. By bring-the products of the South—some three hundred million dollars worth of tobacce, cotton, etc.—into our commerce, it would avert any possibility of a financial crash. Anything he could do to promote all the interests of the country, he assured them he would do.

The great danger to the country are the vast importations from Europe, which cannot be checked except by the imposition of high duties.

The President realised.

By creating a greater demand for the currency in exrending the area of its circulation, thereby obvi-ating the necessity of diminishing it, all danger would be averted. The paramount object, however, is to let us have a restored Government—a united Union.

We are under the impression that we have a Gov The President replied :

Let us have a whole Government-a restored mion-a thoroughly reconciled and united country. The delegation then withdrew, with an evident impression that, so far as their particular interests

were concerned, they were about as well off as when

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Semion.

BENATE.

Machington, Murch 1.—Mr. Morgan, of New York, presented the memorial of the Free Trade League of New York, for a continuance of the present Reciprocity Treaty, which was referred to the Committee or Fine Principle. on Finance.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, report ed a resolution for the disbandonment of the militia of the lately rebellions States, and to prevent their

reorganization.
Mr. Brown, of Me., called up the bill to grant land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific Coast by the Southern route

Mr. Sherman, of Ohie, reported from the Commit-tee on Agriculture, the House bill to amend the act to prevent the importation of meat eattle. The bill was passed, and when signed by the President will become a law.

At one o'clock the regular order came up, which was the House concurrent resolution :

"That no Senstor or Representative from any State lately in rebellion shall be admitted to either Honse until Courses shall have declared such State entitled to representation."

Mr. Steward, of Nevada, took the floor in continua-iou of bis speech commenced yesterday, advocating

Mr. Steward, of Nevada, took the floor in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday, advocating the President's policy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Steward's remarks, Mr. Johnson took the floor. He said: There does not exist now, in any one of the late rebel States, any purpose or wish to reast the sutherity of the General Government. Mr. Johnson then went into a long argument to show that the States are absolutely necessary to the Government. You can he said, no more go on with the Government without the States than you would be able to administer the Government without the States than you would be able to administer the Government without the Btates than you would be able to administer the Government time, the states than you would be able to administer the Government, it may live although one be stricken out of existence. It may live although one be stricken out of existence, it may live although one be stricken out of existence. It may live although one be stricken out of existence, it may live although one be stricken out. But the blow at the Government, although not absolutely fatal, according to the hypothesis of fact which I have supposed, is none the less a fatal blow. The General Government is infinitely more dependent upon the States than the States are upon the Government. The whole subject of contracts as between sman and man, the mode of disposing of personal property, the mode of disposing of personal property, the mode of disposing of personal property, the mode of disposing of real estate, the mode of disposing of the latest of the citizen is with the States. What is to become of the interests of the people of the several States of the citizen is with the States. What is to become of the interests of the people of the several States of the payer of the several States of the people of the several States, and Mr. Johnson, are States and not territories. If this be true, it is obvious tha

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Several bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a resolution by Mr. Caffroth to refund to the citizens of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, who suffered by the rebel raid under McCausland, the internal tax paid by them for the year 1864; and one by Mr. Ketcham to reduce the duty on paper. Both of these resolutions were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilson, of Iows, from the Judiciary Commis-tee, reported several amendments to the Senate bill te protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindicacivil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. The amendments, which were principally to
substitute the words "Citizens of the United States"
for the words "inhabitants," were agreed to. The
act deciares, in its first section, that all persons born
in the United States and not subject to any foreign
power, excluding Indians not taxed, are citizens of
the United States without distinction of color, and
that there shall be no discrimination in civil rights
or immunities among such citizens on account of
race, or previous condition of slavery. The remaining nine sections contain provisions for carrying she
law into effect.

and spoke in explanation and advocacy of it. He and spoke in explanation and advocacy of it, He hoped to report it back and bring it to a vote to-morrow. The objects sought to be reached and accured by it would ensure for it the most deliberate attention. It was a measure of as grave importance as any that ever commanded the attention of Congress. It was a positive bill, and he expected is to meet with positive opposition. Some of the questions presented by it were not entirely free from difficulty. Precedent, both judicial and legislative, were found in sharp conflict concerning it. If the states would all practice the Constitutional declaration, that citizens of each State should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of chizens of the several States, and enforce it as meaning that the citizen has the right to be protected by the Government in the enjo, ment of line and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, Congress might very well retrain from the enactment of the bill: but the practice of the States left no avenue of escape, and Congress must do its duty by supplying the protection which the States defined. Congress must do the best it can to protect citizens, from the highest to the lowest, from the blackest to the whiteet, in the enjoyment of the great fundamental rights which belong to all men. This buil provided means for the execution of the powers delegation but ran with the rights it was designed to protect, and Congress possessed the same latitude in respect to the selection of means through which to exercise that power, as if it had been expressly delegated.

Mr. Kaymond, of N. Y., stated that early in the session, he had introduced a bill, which was referred

in respect to the selection of means through which to exercise that power, as if it had been expressly delegated.

Mr. Haymond, of N. Y., stated that early in the session, he had introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to attain the same general object contemplated by the present bill. Mr. Raymond's bill was read, as follows:

Section let. That all the acts of Congress, relating to naturalization, be and the same are hereby amended by striking out, wherever they occur, the words "teing a free white person," and the words "rice white," and the words "a free white person," and the words "rice white," in the matter of naturalization, there shall be no distinction as to race or color.

Sec. 2. That all persons born, or hereafter to be born, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and entitled to all rights and privileges as such.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to naturalize or authorize the naturalization of any memier of the indian tribes.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J., said that the Constitution gave no authority to congress to enter the domain of a State and interfere with its internal regulations. In the course of his speech, Mr. Rogers said that he was willing to trust the Southern people. He helicyed that the masses of the people of the Southern states, when they were fighting against the flux of the country, were moved by high conscientious convictions.

Mr. Thayer, of Penn.—The gentleman has told the House that he is a progressive man, in tavor of the expansion of humen liberty. I sak him whether he woold for the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Blaver.

Mr. Thayer, of Penn.—The gentleman has told the House that he is a progressive man, in tavor of the expansion of humen liberty. I sak him whether he woold for the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Blaver.

world for the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

Mr. Rogers—No, sir; I thank God I never did!

(Laughter.) I could not go home and he down at nip his
with a clear conscience before God, if I had been
guilty of robbing the people of this country of thousands of millions of dollars, invested in negroes under
the Constitution adopted by our fathers for the protection of that property—for which our Kevolutionary fathers lought as much as left the prosection of
any other right. (Loughter.)

Mr. Cook, of Ill., spoke in support of the bill. He (Mr. Cook) had ra sudned the bill and had not touad anything in it tending to take from anyhody, while or black any right which he now enjoyed under the Countitation and laws of the United States. Concrets sould be guilty of a want of good in this if it alkadoned the feedman who had a did the Government, and take thy rendered themselves obnoxious to the white uses of the South, without protect in.

Mr Thayer ob ained the floor, and the bill went over until to-morrow. The House went into Committee of the Who'e on

the state of the Union on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, Mr. Wentworth in the chair,

pristions bill, Mr. Wentworth is the chair.

Mr. Benjamin moved as an amendment a proviso that no part of the sums appropriated by the act that no part of the sums appropriated by the act that no part of the sums appropriated by the act that no part of the sums agreed to.

Mr. Windom, of Minna, meved to amend by striking out an item of forty thousand dollars for monies advanced by Brigham Young to Indisus—an old claim. He claimed that if such monies were ever advanced by him it was for hiring the Indians to attack emigrant trains and massacre the emigrants. Instancing an attack made upon a train by Indians, and by Mormone discuised as Indians, when a hundred and twenty men, women and children were murdered in the most horric manner.

Mr. Stevens defended the appropriation and denounced the spirit instituencing this movement as the same which caused the murder of Jee, Smith and the apulsion of the Mormons from the valley in Illinois. He was sorry to see this old cry of Indian massacres, which were never proved against the Mormons, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, aiso defended the item denouncing the sliegations shinded to by Mr. Windom, as emanating from Juoge Cradiebauch whe had been cent to Utah as Judge by old Buchansin, and who induced Floyd's expedition to be sent there costing the Gevernment ten millions of dollars. The delegate from Utah was absent on account of the death of his daughter. It he was present, he could explain the matter.

death of his daughter. It he was present, he could explain the matter.

The amendment was finally agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Thayer, a provise was put into the bill that hereafter no portrait or likeness of any living person should be engaged on placed on any of the bond, securities, notes or postal currency of the United States.

The bill was reported from the Committee and passed by the House.

Mr. Niblack introduced a joint resolution declar-

ing eight hours' labor a full day's work by the arti-sans, etc., in the employ of the Government. Reserred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

Mexico.

A French Convoy Intercepted Defeat of the Junist Troops.

By way of Havana, comes news from the city of Mexico to the 10th of Februars, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th.

Mexico to the 19th of February, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th.

A large and valuable convoy from Tampico was attacked, at Tantoyuquita, by a Liberal force under Mondez, who, the French account says, "stole a few things, when, an Imperial force approaching, he ran away with his booty upon mules, first setting fire to what he could not earry off." The truth of the matter seems to be, that Mendez captured some valuable goods, and that the French were unable to prevent his success. At Rancho de la Palma and Paso de la Carreta, the brigade of Mendez (Imperial), on the 98th of January, obtained a victory over 3.00 ditaints, capturing 660 prisoners, causing many deaths, and dispersing the rest. Requies and soveral of his officers field, with impacte escore, in different direction, and it is said to be impossible for them to reorganize.

At Pasqueria Grande, the guerrillas under Antonic Garcia, numbering 100, were dispersed, tosing 40 in killed and wounded, and 87 horses, with equipments. Podro Martinez attacked Connel Lopez with two squadrons of the Empress regiment, while on their way to Saikillo, and paid dearly for his inspidence.

In Senora six hundred and forty insurgents have been defeated, with aloss of one hundred smilting the defeated with aloss of one hundred smilty muskets, five boxes of ammunition, fitty houses, one cannon and niteen prisoners were captured.

In Tacambaro (Michoacan) Canto, with four hundred men, suffered severes. Hooldes several sondered severed.

tured.
In Tacambaro (Michoacan) Canto, with four hundred men, suffered severely. Besides several soldiers killed he lost thirty-four prisoners.

All the above is contained in the French-Mexican papers, and the editor of one of them, a Frenchman, winds up as follows :

"We omit other actions of less importance, which are further proofs that at this rate the releas must soon either as down their arms or be exterminated, which latter we should regret, as in all cases they are Mexicans.

Deaths in Guadaleupe.

By way of Santiago de Cuba comes the news that the cholers continues in Guadaloupe, West Indies. Statistics up to January 1st show that there had been 1,100 deaths. On the 17th the epidemic had de-creased in Guadaloupe, but had made its appearance

Cuba.

Cattle Diseases and Small-Pox.

An epidemic of the nature of the English cattle plague has appeared in Cuba. In the Sierra Morena plague has appeared in Cuba. In the Sierra Morena it is called the canorena. Large numbers of oxen have died within 24 hours after being attacked. When a beast dies the farmers watch the carrion crows, and it they do not immediately attack the body, brush and fuel are heaped up, and it is burned. No pleventive of this disease is yet discovered. I here are always large numbers of green files about the carcasses, and their bite is injurious, if not faish, to man. The small-por is increasing in Rezia, thoush the Government permits no statistics to be reported.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE. Senate.

Albany, March 1.—Bills Reported.—To change the name of the United German Lutheran Churches of New York. For regulation and discipline of the State Incertain Assium. To extend the term of office of the Justice of the district in the Eighth Judicial district of New York. To extablish a law library in the Fourth Judicial district, Against authorizing the Citizens' Gaslight Company, of Brooklyn, to increase its capital to one million of dollars; agreed to. Against amending the act to prevent persons transacting business under fictitions manages; agreed to. Incorporating the American Land Company and Agency. Incorporating the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals, Coding to the Unived States inrisdiction over certain lands under waser in the lower bay of New York. To amend the act requisiting the use of wharfs and stips in New York. Exempting the use of wharfs and stips in New York. Exempting the testale of the National Academy of Design from taxation. To provide for two additional Surrogates in New York, and extend their jurisdiction. For the improvement of Cinton street, Brooklyn, Mr. H. C. Murphy presented petitions and remonstrances for and against the bill. To incorporate the Blooklyn Improvement Company. For a temporary sever in Maxcolla street, Brooklyn. To amend the Millia law by insuring greater protection for equipments and uniform, and requiring claimants from taxation undersaid law, to put in their claims during sittings of the assessors. For the relief of common Schools in Brooklyn it provines for the rasing of \$159,510 this year, in addition to the amount that may be decided to be raised for school purposes by the joint Boards of Supervisors and Common Council.

Resolutions.—Mr. Low offered the following, which was referred to a select committee of five: Kasolved, That in the judgment of this Senate, it is the right and addition to the amount that may be decided to be raised for each of the scientime when and upon what conditions the rebel states shall resume their normal relations with the Albany, March 1 .- BILLS REPORTED .- To change

ved. That the immediate and unconditional

Inc.

Resided, That recognizing in Congress a body of faithful and devoted champions of constitutional liberty, truly reflecting and representing the wishes of their constituents, we shall look to them in coperation with the President to initiate and perfect such measures as shall secure to the States in rebellion the admission of their representatives in Congress, upon such terms as shall be just to the North, as shall protect from wrong the loyalists of the South, and as well secure to all mean the equal

enjoyment of life. liberty and the pursuit of happi-

enloyment of life. liberty and the pursus of new less.

Resolved. That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Presucent and to our Sensiors and Representatives in Congress.

The sense held section in the evening for the consideration of the Governor's Message, and Mr. O'Ponuell spoke at length, chieff upon the instinuit topics. The speech was considered moderate and conclusiory. The Senate adjourned.

Assembly,

The Speaker presented the annual report of the trustees of the institution of the Blind.

Mr. Seebacher introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an interpreter for New York City D strict Courts.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THER READING.—To confirm titles of aliens to real estate. ... To amend the revised statutes relative to discontinuing old and laying out new highways.

Mr. Hiscock, in the chair, announced the special order to be on the resolutions offered by Mr. Tremain, to whom the floor was awarded, and who addressed the Assembly on the subject.

News Items.

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.]

THERE are splendid prospects of a large grain and gold yield in California this year.

Gov. WARD, of New Jersey, yesterday signed

the Newark and New York Railroad bill. THE ALTA CALIFORNIA, the largest paper in the State of California, (Independent Union) supports President Johnson's administration.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of Union College, held in Albany yesterday, Rev. Lawrence P. Hickox, D D., was elected President of the Instrtution.

John J. Nick has been renominated by the Republicans of Elmirs, N. Y., for Mayor, and F. H. Atkinson by the Democrats. The election takes place on March 6th.

THE Democrats of Bangor, Me., fired a salute of thirty-six guns yesterday in honor of the President's vete, and in the evening held a public meeting in support of his policy. PRESIDENT GEFFEARD, of Hayti, is making an

excursion along the coast, stopping at all the ports, in his new war steamer of thirteen heavy guns and one hundred and seventy men. THE Bank of Lima, Livingston county, N. Y.,

was entered by burglars on Tuesday night. An ineffectual attempt was made to blow open the safe. The burglers then visited the Post-office, and stele therefrom \$170. Tan Miscellaneous Appropriation bill which passed the House yesterday, appropriates \$100,000 for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, for the deposit

and safe keeping of documents and papers relating to soldiers, and of the museum of the medical and surgical department of the army. THE report of the Commissioner of Patents communicated to Congress yesterday, states that the number of patents issued in 1866 was 6,616. The

ceding year. THE United States Revenue Commission has presented to the Secretary of the Treasury a report on petroleum as a source of revenue. A repeal of the duty on crude petroleum is recommended, when the duty of 20 cents per gallon refined oils may be

expected to realize \$7,000,000 a year. ABOUT 11 o'clock Wednesday night three men in disguise entered the house of Milton Whipple, in the town of R gs, N. Y., tied Mr. Whippie and his wife and daughter with cords, and compelled Mr. Whipple to surrender the key of his safe. They then opened the sale and took therefrom cash and bends to the amount of \$26,000, after which they departed. Mr. Whipple is 70 years of age. His daughter extricated herself shout 5 o'clock the next fforning and then liberated her parents.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH. Its Powers, Etc.

The Metropolitan Health Bill, having received the signature of Gov. Penton, has become a law, and the appointments he has made for Commissioners having been approved by the Senate, the Bill will go into practical operation immediately. The organization will probably take place to-day or on Saturday, at the Police Headquarters in Mulberry street. The four Sanitary Commissioners appointed by Gov ernor Fenton drew lots for their respective terms of office yesterday morning. The result was as fol-

Dr. Stone—Four years, Mr. Schultz—Three years, Dr. Parker—Two years, Dr. Crane—One year.

bill makes it the duty of the next of kin of any deceased person to forward to the Board, within five days, the residence, name, age, nativity, color and occupa-tion of the deceased. Births and marriages are also tion of the deceased. Births and marriages are also required to be registered in the same manner, and every person who comes within the limits of the law, and fails to motify the Board of any of the above mentioned occurrences. Is lable to a fine of \$10\$, Any order to abute a mulance which has been so declared by the Board, must be promptly attended to by the owner, occupant or tenant of the premises, who has a right to appeal to the Board for a modification of the order unless in cases of impending pestilence, when the Board may exercise extraordinary powers and we Board may exercise extraordinary powers and we Board may exercise extraordinary powers and we Board may likewise order the removal or cleansing of anything legarded as detrimental to public heath. And for failure to comply with such orders, the Board have power to cause the remedy to be applied and the expense thereof shall be a lien upon the property. Complaint books are to be kept, in which entries may be made by any person, in good faith, of complaints of nuisances, which shall be investigated by the Board and the remedies applied. The remaines for misdemeanors under the act is a fine of \$200\$.

All powers relating to the public health, hitherto

pried. The remaities for misdemeaners under the act is a fine of \$250.

All powers relating to the public health, hitherto hald by the New York or Brooklyn Boards of Health, or the Mayors, Councilineo, or Aldermen of these cities, is exclusively conferred on the Metropolitan Board of Health Commission, and no salary will hereafter be paid to say officials acting under any health law, unless so authorized by the Board. The Police, or officers of the Board, may arrest any person violating any officials acting under any health law, unless so suthorized by the Board. The Police, or officers of the Board, may arrest any person violating any officials after misdemeanor.

The Board are to appoint their own President and Treasurer: the President is to be annually elected; the Treasurer remains in office until removed. A Secretary, not a member of the Board, shall be appointed, to remain until removed. The Sanitary Commissioners are to receive \$2,500 a year salary; the Police Commissioner alsent from meetings is to freit; \$20 from his salary, as also is the Secretary. The Police Commissioners and Health Officers to foreit; \$2 for the policy of the Sanitary Commissioners and Health Officers to foreit; \$2 for the policy of the Sanitary Commissioners and Health Officers to foreit; \$2 for the Sanitary of the Sanitary

ne Sepritary Superintendent, at a entary not exceeding \$7.0.0 a year, also are assistant Superintendents at a sainty not to exceed \$3.000 a year, to see chiefly in Brookiyu. They may also appoint not exceeding fifteen Sanitary frequents, and prescribe place and nature of their du les.

The Board are to make an annual financial estimate and statement in conjunction with the Mayors and Comptrolers of New York and Brookly, no, or before Aurust 1, of sum, required for the year commencing the following January 14 such sum to be raised not to exceed \$10,000, except in cases of great and imminent seril.

The following officers will be displaced in the City Inspector's Department: The City Inspector, salary \$5.000; Chief Clerk, salary \$2,000, First Assistant Clerk, \$2,000, Second Assistant Massenger, \$300, 72 Health Wardens, with a salary of \$3 per day: 72 Assistanty, 32 distributors of Corporation ordinances, \$2 per day, same salary; \$3 thesides these, there are Bureaus of Sanitary Inspection and Registry of Records and Statistics, the salaries of which amount to \$50,000 per annum.

Superintendent Kennedy, on Wednesday, issued an order to the Police directing them to report to the office of the Inspector, at least once a week, any missance, and the names and owner of the premises where such missance exists, including in the list bare-boiling, fat-melting, soap and caught factories, of and gus refineries, and any establishment considered.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICTNITY.

OPENING DAY OF SPRING FASHIONS-THE FAIR SEX OUT IN FORGE-WHAT THE FARHIONS ARE Lum, Ero., Ero ... 'Opening day," as applied tothe 1st of March, has a twofold significance; it denotes that not only the ladies are about to feast their eyes on the latest productions of dame Fashion, by the "opening" of cases of imported and other goods, but also that the glorious time of year, to which everybody looks forward with pleasure, has "opened"-the Spring. Yesterday all the leading thoroughfares, and business houses, were crowded with ladies who closely scrutinized and admired or condemned, as the case might be, the novelties exposed. At Madame Demorest's Emporium of Fashion, on Broadway, some very elegans designs for Spring were on exhibition, as was also the case in many other of the principal stores. The changes are, perhaps, not of a very radical nature. Dresses for the season are nearly all gored, and the skirts cut very short, so as to display the border to the petticoat; or else the dress should be looped up with the patent dress elevators. Among the prettiest of the new styles is the "Madeline" gored dress. This dress is cut without platts at the waist, and the skirt and body is all in one piece. It is made in buff goats' hatr cloth, so pale im tint that it is little more than cream color, trimmed with blue velvet of the bright Mexican unt. The peculiar feature of this dress consists of the side p'eces at the back, which are continued down upon the skirt-forming coat tails rather them sashes, fifteen inches in width at the bottom, with simulated pockets. The tails or shafts are repeated in front, but are much shorter, and not so-wide at the bottom. The valvet is simply put onnumber of applicants in that year exceeded by se s narrow border to all the edges, and round the nearly forty per cent. the number filed in any prebottom of the skirt. The pockets and front of the dress are ornamented with blue velves buttons to match. The "Crystal" tunic dress is snother novelty, and is composed of two colors and two materials. The under dress is of gray poplin, the body cut square and the skirt gored. The upper or tunic dress of green silk, cut altogether—skirs and boddics—in the "Princesse" style; that is to say, without any plaits at the waist. The tunic is open at each seam, and trimmed on the edge with ruching. It also opens upon the sides and shoulders, for convenience in putting on, thus completng a very novel and stylish arrangement. Scariet dresses for children are all the rage. A very pretty sleeve, called the "Coulte," is exhibited, omposed of goat's bair, or other spring material. It is shaped to the wrist, but made full upon the the back, giving the effect of an inserted puff. Two methods are adopted for trimming gored skirts one commencing from the top, and the other from the bottom. Trimming commencing from the bottom, begins at the side, and ascends higheras it nears the front of the dress; but trimmings or ornaments commencing at the top of the skirt, should run deep at the back, and shorter as it nears the front. A new idea in the way of ornaments is now coming in vogue, in the shape of medallion or cameos, which are intended to supersede the gold, silver and steel ernaments new in wear. Some of these are very richly gotten up. and have the appearance of a valuable carved cameo brooch. Epaulettes are worn, composed of two or more of these studs or brooches, held together by chains of silver, and which hang in fes-Dr. Crane—One year.

These four gentlemen, with the Health efficer of the Port and the Police Commissioners, constitute galloons will be much used this Spring, galloons will be much used this Spring, the police of the Port and the Police Commissions. The ranged to suit the taste of the wearer Of the various articles of feminine attire, the bounet is certainly the "Head Centre" of attraction. among the fair sex. It is also an article that is manipulated by the fickle Dame, more than any other. Sometimes it is all crown-perhaps all curtain. Another season it has no crown at all, and scarcely any front. This season the bonnets are of a very

> THE PURIM BALL came off, last evening, at the Academy of Music, and, as expected, was a grand affair. The Academy was completely trans-

street or opers.

light and coquettish description. The "Empire"

at present worn, is to be succeeded by the "Paine-" and a long category of others entitled the "Gipsey," "Aurors," &c. The "Pamela" is a very pretty bonnet; one noticed yesterday was con posed of white crape, trimmed with violet ribbon and jet and straw ornaments. The crown was loose, the curtain formed with a narrow border of lace, and

the front depressed & la Maria Stuart. Another. was composed of white lace, trimmed with orange colored ribbons and white satin jessimen flowers. covered with wax. A hat called the "Margaret" is to supersede the the Oxford hat now worn: it is similar in shape, but larger, made of straw or

Leghorn, and trimmed with volvet and cameos. Round cloaks will be worn this Summer in prefer ence to any other, together with talmas and double

capes, scalloped out at the edge and bound with

material to match the dress. Balmoral skirts will be little worn, except in dirty weather; in fine weather cambrio skirts, trimmed with fluting, will take their place. Some very pretty skirts are made of goat's bair, striped with black and white.

Short sacks, composed of velvet cloth and trimmed

with hair or egg fringe, will be worn, either for the

(Centinged on the Last Passes